in 1925, the fourteen cities in Europe and America with more than one million inhabitants included 3| million Jews in their total population of 38 millions, *i.e.* 9-2 per cent. The percentage was largest in Odessa (36-4) and New York (29-6), smallest in Hamburg (1-7) and Glasgow (1-5). The percentage of Jews in these cities was four and a half times larger than in the total population of Europe and America.

In 1925, of all the Jews 45 per cent inhabited towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants, and 23 per cent cities with more than one million inhabitants; thus nearly one-half of world-Jewry lived in large towns, nearly one-fourth in cities, and nearly one-eighth in New York City alone. This degree of concentration in cities or metropolitan towns has not been reached by any other nation, though in England, in 1930, 40 per cent of the population lived in towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants, and 14 per cent in cities with more than one million inhabitants.

When compared with New York Jewry, which now, in 1933, must be estimated at fully 2 millions, all the others seem small. There are at present fifteen other cities in the world with more than 100,000 Jews—Chicago and Warsaw with 350,000, Philadelphia with 300,000, Lodz, Budapest, Vienna, and London with 200,000, and the rest —Odessa, Berlin, Paris, Moscow, Boston, Cleveland, Kiev, and Lenin-

grad—with 100,000 to 175,000.

In a few cases the majority of the Jews inhabiting the country is concentrated in the capital or the largest town—in Copenhagen 93 per cent, in Vienna 87, in Paris 70, in London 67, and in Amsterdam. 60 per cent.

(5) PERCENTAGE OF JEWS AMONG- THE UBBAN POPULATION

The percentage of the Jews in the towns is everywhere much higher than among the total population of the country.